THE HINDOO PATRIOT

With which is incorporated the Indian Field.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY.

VOLUME XXXI.
NUMBER 27.

CALCUTTA:—MONDAY, JULY 7, 1884.

Per Annum in Advance.
TOWN.....11-8
MOFUSSIL 13-4

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THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 30TH JUNE.

WE UNDERSTAND that the Secretary of State has forbidden the appointment of officiating Judges in the High Court in the place of the permanent incumbents on privilege leave. Large arrears have accumulated and in the face of the order, there is not much chance of their being worked off, till the return of the Judges from leave. It is painful for the suitors to wait the convenience both of Government and its officials. Before granting privilege leave Government should see if any inconvenience would arise in the discharge of public business by the absence of the applicants for such leave, and if so, it ought to refuse to entertain such applications or defer them till a good opportunity offers. We hope Government will in future consult the opinions of the heads of departments before granting any such leave to any person serving in them if it is not prepared to incur any extra expense.

THE EMPRESS REGENT of China who is said to be above the common run of Eastern women, has caused a decree to be issued to the Governor of Yunan to form a mining company for his district which is said to abound in rich mines of gold, silver, and especially iron, which could be found a little below the surface. Why do not our native estates form such joint-stock companies for carrying on similar purposes and so develop the resources of their estates.

THE INDIA GOVERNMENT have decided that, in future, all bonds deposited by treasurers and other officials shall be retained by Government for one year after they have vacated their appointments, and other securities tendered by such officers for six months. This measure has been introduced to provide for cases of defalcation which may be discovered after the officials have quitted Government service. This is a good idea and it has our approval.

WE LEARN FROM a home paper that a rumour is afloat at the clubs about Mr. Grant Duff's resignation of the Governorship of Madras. We cannot vouch for the truth of the report. Mr. Grant Duff has managed to offend all communities of the people of the Presidency. It is to be regretted that a Governor should be in such bad graces of the governed.

WE ARE VERY GLAD to learn that Babu Tarini Churn Mukerjee of the Agricultural Department, has been put in temporary charge of the Economic Museum *vice* Dr. McCann deceased.

A PROJECT is about to be launched on the Stock Exchange of Europe for the digging of a canal from the Atlantic to the Mediterranean, which is to convert the Spanish peninsula, with the adjacent portions of France, into an island. An agreement has been negotiated between the promoters and the contractors of the Suez Canal for the execution of the work. The French Minister of Public works is said to have promised his help.

ACCORDING to a very pathetic report sent by Lieutenant Frederick to the *Moscow Gazette*, there will soon be no Kamschatkans left in Kamschatka. The population, in a District larger than the whole of France, which was once above 50,000, had in 1880 fallen off to 6,200. The only occupations of the inhabitants are shooting, and fishing; their food consists almost exclusively of fish, for the annual income of any one rarely exceeds 16s., for which not even 40lbs. of flour can be bought. On the western coast things are even worse. The mortality in these parts is even greater than in the east. On the Commodore Islands, however, which are separated by a distance of hardly 300 kilometres from Kamschatka, the population is flourishing amain under the benevolent supervision of an American firm.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Standard*, writing from Berlin, gives some interesting but uncomfortable details concerning the German navy. It is plain that the Germans are by no means careless of the future of their marine, and there is every reason to suppose that the organizing power which raised their army to such unparalleled proportions before 1870 is now being steadily and quietly applied to their naval armaments. Before many years have expired Germany will be added to the list of great maritime Powers. In a very short time, indeed (so the *Standard's* correspondent affirms), Germany, in the matter of torpedo-boats and coast defences, will be not only equal, but superior, to England.

TUESDAY, 1ST JULY.

WE REPRODUCE from the *Englishman* of 30th June the following telegram regarding the opposition in England to the Bengal Tenancy Bill. "In a leading article on the late important meeting held at St. Jame's Hall on the 25th instant the *St James Gazette* says that the wrong proposed to be done to both landholders and tenants by the intended Bill may possibly lead to the gravest political results both in India and in England. The *Morning Advertiser* also, in a powerful leader, comments very strongly upon the policy of the Bill, and denounces generally Lord Ripon's wild schemes of reform in India. Many of the important provincial papers also devote considerable space to the discussion of the movement against the landholders."

THE DEHRA FOREST SCHOOL is undergoing a change. The Government of India have decided to convert it into an Imperial institution from a Provincial one; its constitution will also change with the change of regime. Two departments will now be opened, one for the rangers and the other for the foresters. In the one instructions will be imparted in English and the eligible candidates for admission will be those who have passed the Entrance Examination of an Indian University on the English side, and none will be admitted to the foresters class who have not passed the middle examination of the North West Provinces. The rangers shall have to go through a prescribed course of instructions for 18 months and on passing their test they will receive certificates of qualification as rangers. The foresters, if successful in their school class, will be entitled to a forester's certificate, but their promotion will depend on the manner in which they discharge their duties for not less than two years in the Department. By way of encouragement, the Government intends as a rule to fill vacancies in the rank of Sub-Assistant conservators from among the most deserving forest rangers. The Government has made a happy device in opening the Vernacular department. We hope, the institution, with such fair prospects, will attract many of our young friends, to join the school.

A CHUTIA NAGPORE VOLCANO has, we hear, become active of late. For sometime past rumbling noise was heard issuing from a hill about Sorunda, near Lohardugga and it is now *emitting lava* in large quantities to the alarm of the neighbouring villages.

THE FOLLOWING APPEARS in the *Civil and Military Gazette* regarding the affairs of the Amir at Cabul: The Amir is overhauling his State accounts, and that he finds he cannot make his expenditure and income balance, even when he includes our monthly grant in the latter. It is rumoured—and we give the rumour for what it is worth—that he intends to retrench by a method as objectionable as can be conceived, but which is not new in Afghanistan, namely, by paying the army and establishments for ten months in every year instead of twelve; in other words reducing everybody's pay about 17 per cent. We also hear that the Amir has constant interviews with our envoy, Sardar Mahomad Afzul Khan, regarding Candahar, and that he has addressed the Government of India on the subject. Also, as the whole of the Jellalabad garrison has been sent to Gurgura at the foot of the Koh-i-Sufed, against the Mundezai Shinwaris, a regiment has been ordered from Candahar to Jellalabad. At the latter place the ramparts round the city have been put in thorough repair; the *burjs*, or towers, over the gates have been rebuilt; lines for fifteen constables erected at each gate; and an arsenal (*jaba khana*) erected on the spot where the Shazadahis held their Darbar in the past cold season.

SOME time before the departure of the head quarters of the Government of India to the hills, a circular was issued from the department of Finance and Commerce to all the subordinate Governments and local administrations, requesting them to make any suggestions they might think useful with reference to the improvement of the circulation of Stock Notes. They were asked, before submitting their opinions, to communicate with the divisional Commissioners and other district officers, and to consult the wealthy native bankers on the subject. Some of the local Governments have already communicated their views, and it is probable that the Notes will be issued from the Presidency Post Offices in January next, if not earlier. In the meantime, it has been ruled that deposits in Stock Notes, tendered by contractors, &c, should always be accepted by local Governments or officers serving under them.

THE French journals continue to be very hostile, unfair, and contemptuous towards the English administration of Egypt. "After letting England so terribly down, how does Mr. Gladstone intend raising her up? Is France, that backed out of her treaty to protect the Khedive, to receive the benefits of English sacrifices? Is English blood and treasure expended at Tel-el-Kebir and round Suakim to be ignored, to stop the hereditary hostility, jealousy and clamours of France? There was a time when old John Bull could despise being pitied and patronised; but then his right hand had not lost its cunning. He had then a will to do, and a soul to dare."

WEDNESDAY, 2ND JULY.

WE understand that Miss Gordon, sister of the gallant defender of Khartoum, continues to receive large sums of money to be used in effecting the rescue of her brother. Altogether nearly £30,000 has been contributed in this way, cheques for very large amounts having been sent by bankers and merchants, some of great standing, who are desirous of bearing testimony to their admiration of the gallant general, his inflexible and heroic devotion to his object, and also of expressing sympathy with his sister.

A BOMBAY contemporary has received a telegram announcing that Major Hunter has, by order of the Government of India, been sent from Aden to Berberia, on the Somali coast, which is about to be evacuated by the Egyptians. The object of Major Hunter's mission is said to be to make the necessary arrangements with the Sheiks for continuing the supplies to Aden, as the Somali country is the chief source of supply for that port.

ANOTHER CASTE dispute, in which certain influential members of the Hallai Bhattai community are concerned, has been set down for hearing before Mr. Justice Scott, of the Bombay High Court. "In this suit the plaintiff, Vullubdass Walljee, states that the defendant, as manager of the caste property, had, on occasions, exceeded his duties and abused his powers, and that a large majority of the caste having been perfectly dissatisfied with his management had signed a declaration, appointing the plaintiff the manager, secretary, and treasurer of the property in place of the defendant, who, however, refused to abide by this decision. The defendant denies categorically the allegations made by the plaintiff, contending that he had, from time to time, rendered accounts of his management to the caste, and that he had never exceeded his powers by breaking through the established customs and usages of the caste. The defendant further disputed the assertion that a large majority of the members being dissatisfied with his conduct wanted to remove him from the management."

A DETACHED ambulance class for ladies only is about to be opened in Calcutta under the auspices of Mrs. E. J. McNair, who has received the necessary sanction from Captain Perrot, the Secretary of the St. John's Ambulance Association of London. The class is now in course of formation, and Doctor Barry, of the 17th No. 1., has consented to give a series of lectures as soon as the necessary appliances are received from England. Bombay is far ahead of Calcutta in this respect; it has for some time been a centre of the Association, and is empowered to assemble classes without reference to England.

WE TAKE the following from the *Indian Daily News*: A robbery is said to have occurred at the house of a Mr. DeCruze, living at Newadee, who gave information of the same to the local thannah the day fol-

lowing, viz., the 5th. The charge is that the jemadar and some of the constables came over to Mr. DeCruze's house, and, in course of their enquiries, got hold of some persons, whom for some reason they suspected to have known more about the matter than they chose to tell. To induce them to do so, some small round pins were made by a carpenter, and, after taking the suspected men to different parts of Mr. DeCruze's compound, these wooden pins were inserted between the fingers of certain of them, and the upper part of the fingers compressed together. This pressure was continued and repeated until the flesh was crushed and worn away, in one or two cases exposing the bone and injuring the second joints of the fingers. The men mentioned above were trollymen and domestic servants of Mr. DeCruze; all six of the men were not so treated, but all were, it is said, subjected to what is known as *gola lathee*. This is done by inserting a *lathee* on the inner parts of the knees and the inner parts of the elbows, the wrists being tied together, and the ankles also tied together, trussed after the fashion of what was known in the days of the Inquisition as the "scavenger's daughter." While in this cramped position, they were lifted off the ground by the projecting ends of the *lathee*, and let fall on to the ground; this being repeated several times with a demand for them to confess. This failing, the men were eventually released, and they went and lodged a complaint to Mr. Drysdale, the Assistant Engineer, who took down their statement, and reported it to higher authorities, from whom he received orders to prosecute. He then engaged Mr. E. Warde-Jones, from Bankipore, as Counsel for the prosecution, after obtaining the Magistrate's consent thereto. A host of witnesses for the defence and prosecution has been called, and the case is being gone into by Mr. Verner the District Sessions Judge, and will, it is expected go on for several days to come. It may be mentioned that the Railway Company, being dissatisfied with the way in which the prosecution was being conducted in the lower Court, applied for an adjournment until they could secure Mr. Jones's services. All the accused were fully committed to the Sessions, where they are now undergoing their trial.

THURSDAY, 3RD JULY.

A FRENCH GEOLOGIST, Mr. Chaper has made a new discovery in Madras; he has discovered diamonds in the mother rock at Naizam near Bellary. It follows from the discovery that diamonds may exist in rocks formed by the erosion or destruction of *pegmatite*.

IT IS STATED that in the preparation of kid gloves, Messrs. Dent & Co. who monopolise half the trade in English made gloves, cause nearly five million kids and lambs to be killed annually for the supply of materials and most of these animals come from France, and some from Ireland and that three million eggs are used in the preparation of the skin. A Hindoo, may well take fright at the number of animals destroyed annually.

WE QUOTE the following from the *Indian Spectator*:—When so much importance seems to be attached in certain quarters to the efficacy of the Indian Ecclesiastical Department as "a moral police," may we be permitted to ask how it is that during the last few years so many *Indian* divorce cases have been disposed of by Justice Hannen? Mr. Hope thinks it is the poorer and lower classes of European Christians that stand in sore need of the "moral police." But almost all the cases decided by the English Matrimonial Court referred to Indian Civilians or Military officers. It would seem, then, that it is the *upper classes of* Anglo-Indian society that need Christian counsel, whether its chief rendezvous be Simla or Calcutta, Ootacamund or Madras Mahableshwar or Bombay and Poona. But the upper classes of Anglo-Indian society are well to do enough. So that there need be no high paid soul-doctors for them at the expense of the State, and Mr. Hope's advocacy of the moral police for the lower and poorer classes loses much of its force.

THE VICEROY has conferred the title of Rao Bahadur on Mr. Balkissen Amersing, Inspector of Police at Nasik, that of Rai Bahadur upon Subearagudu, Inspector of Police in the Kistna district, and of Rao Bahadur upon Mr. Purbhudas Kishandass Modi, Superintendent of the Accountant General's Office at Bombay, all as a personal distinction.

THE *Journal de St. Petersbourg*, which is commonly regarded as one of the most "official" organs of the Russian press, has taken to enlightening its readers as to the true material condition of India, a country whose affairs appear to be interesting to the Russians greatly at this moment. Most people—it observes—imagine India as a land scorched by the sun, and covered with rice fields and jungles where one meets tigers at almost every step. A land whose inhabitants are either wealthy nabobs covered with jewels, or almost naked peasants living on a handful of rice, whose only distraction is to allow themselves to be crushed under the car of Vishnu (!) at great festivals. The women, it adds, are specially worthy of pity. India, however, itself has greatly changed within the last thirty years. There are no doubt jungles, but the tigers have decreased largely; there are nabobs, but they live on pensions from the British Government, and the peasants cultivate large and good crops of wheat which are sold in Europe. Living a little more comfortably, they no longer care to immolate themselves. The widows consent to be consoled, and no longer sacrifice their lives to the shades of their husbands. The journal then proceeds to give its readers various information about the country, quoted from the report on its material and moral condition, published by the India Office. With the aid of information like this and Mr. Hunter's *Gazetteer*, the Russians will, no doubt, on their arrival in India, be equipped at all points to take over the government of the country.

FRIDAY, 4TH JULY.

THE oldest college in America, with the exception of the Harvard College, has closed its doors. The William and Mary College of Virginia was founded as far back as 1693, and amongst its most distinguished *alumni* were Washington, Randolph, Tyler, Breckenridge and general Scott. At the beginning of the present school year it had but one pupil. The institution is therefore a thing of the past.

SOME OF OUR BOMBAY CONTEMPORARIES are complaining about the "so-called boon of Self-Government." They mournfully declare that it is nothing but a form without fire and spirit, and they say it is in vain to criticise the "artificial machinery" which is being put into motion in some of the districts, and the complaint winds up in the following way:—"The 'cautious' policy, the 'safe ground,' the 'control from without'—these are mere devices. We have known them too long. The 'cautious' policy is the policy of leaving things almost in the same position as before. The 'safe ground' is the foreclosed ground of official servitors and other 'johookums,' and the 'control from without' is the old autocratic control which has for its guiding principle the management of Local Funds *for* the people, but nothing *by* them. Stripped of its legislative verbiage and pompous technicalities, the Local Boards Act of 1883 is not much more than what we have observed above. So that whether it is the backward Punch Mahal district that is invested with 'new' powers under the Act, or the advanced district of Poona, we are almost wholly sceptical as to the good that the official apologists and a public association expect."

A DISPUTE has arisen at Vladivostock between the Russian authorities and the Foreign residents. On Easter Sunday, Russian style, the foreigners, in accordance with a custom recognised for twenty years, hoisted the flags of their respective nations in honour of the holiday. In fact, the custom is for foreigners to recognise all Russian holidays in this way; but on Easter Sunday a police express was sent round to the different firms flying flags, ordering them to strike their flags immediately on the excuse that by law only foreign ministers and consuls can fly their national flags. The order, moreover, was not made general. The result has been that the foreigners absented themselves in a body from the Easter market and bazaar held for the benefit of arriving immigrants.

THE account of the escape of the Mengoon Prince from Chandernagore reads like a romance, the plan of escape he adopted resembles the one which the great Marhatta Chief had at one time recourse to in absconding from the Court of Emperor Akbar. As Sivaji effected his escape in a sweetmeat basket, so did the Burman in a box, but the comparison breaks off in the issue; the one succeeded in reaching his own territories whereas the other—by means of these hateful telegraph lines,—was captured on the way. The Prince was kept in Chandernagore under *surveillance* and greater latitude and liberty were given him within the French territory than is generally accorded to state prisoners in British India. His friends found ample opportunities to arrange for his escape, and they hit upon the plan of carrying him in a box and to let him out of it when it should reach Garden Reach. His quiet and unostentatious mode of living led the French Governor to be less observant of his actions and movements, and he succeeded in making the Governor believe that he was above suspicion. At last his friends came to Chandernagore and despatched him in the box prepared for the purpose by a country boat to Calcutta, with instructions to land the cargo outside the town, whence it was to be taken to Garden Reach in a gharry. He came out of the box, made a hearty meal, assumed the garb of a coolie and took passage for Colombo in the *Tibre*. After a few days the alarm was given that the Prince had left the settlement; where upon the *chef de service* sent for him, but his people wanted to explain away his absence by telling M. Thomas Clement that that day being a special religious holiday to the Burmese the Prince would under no circumstances cross the threshhold of his house; but the Governor did not pay any heed to these representations, and demanded his immediate presence before him, if he wanted to save himself from the ignominy of an arrest. The Major-domo of the Prince went to M. Thomas Clement and made a clean breast of the whole affair. The Governor of French India was then informed by telegram of the Prince's escape and was requested to secure the Prince. He sent a message to the Consul of France at Colombo, not to allow the Prince to land there, but to send him back to Calcutta. What will become of the poor Prince now, we wonder!

SATURDAY, 5TH JULY.

ON THE 25th May last a public meeting of the inhabitants of Russapuglah and the neighbouring villages was held under the auspices of the Russapuglah Improvement Association to consider the question of the minimum rate qualification for a voter and for election to the Office of a Municipal Commissioner respectively and the manner in which elections should be made, and to report to the Secretary of the South Suburban Municipality the decision of the meeting upon the questions submitted to it by Chairman S. S. Municipality. The Chairman Babu Mohendra Nath Shome, in a neat speech drew the attention of the meeting to the fact that this was but the beginning of the concessions which the Government was about to make them and that the time has come when they should show by their acts that they deserve the confidence of the Government. He next suggested to the meeting that as regards the minimum rate payable by a voter to qualify him to a Municipal Commissionership it should not be so high as to exclude the middle classes. He also pointed out the feasibility of adopting voting papers instead of *viva-voce* votes as the best means of conducting the elections. At his request the Secretary laid on the table the classified list of rate-payers, and it was resolved *nem con* that the minimum rate qualification for a voter be Rs. 1-8 and for a Municipal Commissioner Rs. 3. It was further resolved that the election be carried on by means of voting papers.

DURING the week ending 28th June there were 202 deaths in Calcutta, of which 26 were from cholera, 11 from small pox, 46 from fever, 16 from bowel complaints, 5 from accidents, and the rest from other causes.

A COMPLAINT has reached us to the effect that all Appeals both Special and Regular from the Patna Division are pending before the High Court for a long time, and that on account of this suitors have been put to much inconvenience. It further states that some of the suitors petitioned the Honorable Court either to take up their cases at once or to fix a day for their hearing, but their prayer has not been granted.

THE *Times* remarks that the delimitation of the frontier of Afghanistan will not avail to impede the Russian advance towards India, unless England is determined to resent its infraction by firearms.

THE MOSCOW GAZETTE states that Russia is within her right in claiming the whole or greater part of Afghan Turkistan including Balkh, Maimena, and part of the District of Herat. The same paper refers to the capture of Miamena by Abdur Rahman's cousin as an event of the highest political importance to Afghanistan.

WE HAVE received the following from the Press Commissioner's Office:

Weekly memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills.

1.	Amount to be remitted during 1884-85	£14,668,945
2.	Remitted from 1st April 1884 to 28th June 1884	£3,780,000
3.	Balance to be remitted from 29th June 1884 to 31st March 1885	£10,888,945
	Amount of Budget estimate	£16,500,000
	Add undrawn balance of last year	£200,195
		£16,700,195
	Deduct equivalent of 2½ crores at 1s. 7½d. per rupee	£2,031,250
		£146,668,945

AN INSTANCE of the power of public opinion in Rangoon was given the other day. A certain Judge (European) of the Small Cause Courts was in the habit of conducting proceedings in his Court in the most arbitrary and high handed fashion. The pleaders, and the people protested, and petitioned Govern-

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ment. An inquiry has been held, and the Judge has gone on six months' leave on medical certificate, probably never to return, or till he has promised to mend his manners.

WE beg to acknowledge with thanks the undermentioned publications—1. The voice of India for June 1884. 2. The Shrines of Sitakund, by Babu Adharlal Sen, B. A. 3. Varati for Ashar. 4. Hira Prava part VII. 5. Reply to Mr. Fergusson's Diatribe by F. S. Growse Esq., C I. E. 6. Report of the Police Administrations of British Burma for 1883. 7. Bengali Almanac of the Calcutta Art Studio for 1291. and two pictures from the same institution.

WE HAVE much pleasure to congratulate the Calcutta Art Studio for the high finish and neatness of its new Bengali Almanac for 1291 B. S. We have also received two Mythological pictures from the same institution which bear the mark of their characteristic skilful pencil. We cannot too highly praise them for their workmanship.

OUR readers will be gratified to hear that the noble example of His Excellency the Viceroy has begun to bear fruit. His Highness the Prince Sivaji Rao Holkar of Indore has sent in Rs. 1000 in aid of the Ripon Professorship Fund in Dr. Sircar's Science Association.

WE TAKE from the morning papers the following telegrams of the week:

London, June 29.—The Egyptian Conference commenced its sittings yesterday.

30.—Lord Fitzmaurice, replying to a question in the House of Commons last Saturday, said it was intended to form a mixed Commission to regulate the navigation of the Congo river similar to that of the Danube.

London, July 1.—The House of Commons last night, by 190 votes against 148, declined to discuss Sir Stafford Northcote's Vote of Censure, as being inopportune. The discussion was postponed indefinitely. The Committee of financial experts appointed by the Egyptian Conference will meet to-day to consider the British proposal, embodying the reduction of interest on the United Preference Stock against the English guarantee loan of eight millions sterling. The case of the Attorney-General vs., Bradlaugh was concluded to-day when the jury found a verdict for the former.

Paris, July 3.—M. Ferry informed the Ministry to-day that the attack on the French at Langson has not been disavowed by China, but that the Chinese Foreign Office admits having given orders for the retention of Langson, contending evacuation had been postponed until a definite treaty should be signed. The Chamber of Deputies to-day passed the Bill for the reform of the Constitution.

28.—Cholera has broken out in Marseilles. The mortality from cholera at Toulon averages six daily. It is probable that the fete here of 14th July will be postponed until August for fear of infection.

29.—The cholera at Marseilles is not extending, and the mortality is normal.

Cairo, June 29.—A party of pilgrims report that Khartoum was in safety on the 23rd of May, and Berber on the 7th of June, and that Egyptian troops were at both places. The 46 h Regiment has been ordered to Kench.

The Hindoo Patriot.

MONDAY, JULY 7, 1884.

THE BENGAL POLICE.

THE recent dacoities have suggested to us the question—is there no need of a reform in the constitution of the Bengal Police? It is now nearly twenty-five years that this Police has been in existence. The period is long enough to enable the Government and the people to make up their minds as to whether it is suited to the country which it is intended to protect. Compared with the *burkundazi* Police which preceded it, it is a highly expensive institution,—is it as highly efficient? If official reports are to be believed, its career of a quarter of a century has been one of glorious usefulness. But official reports have lost credit with the people of the country. A Department singing its own praises is rarely believed to be doing any thing beyond complying with a law of its own existence. The people of the country tell an entirely different tale. They cry out with one voice that the Bengal Police is the terror of the country, not its protection. There may be exaggeration in this feeling. We have no wish to condemn unheard so large a body of men as the Police force. What we suggest is that the strength of the popular feeling on the point demands that the matter should be enquired into and sifted to the bottom. We shall at present content ourselves by referring to some of those features in the constitution of the force which seem to us greatly to detract from its efficiency.

In the first place the very large proportion of up-countrymen as compared with the natives of the province in the lower grades of the force greatly diminishes its usefulness. It is the impression in official circles, we believe, that the superior courage and physique of an upcountryman render him better fitted to suppress disturbances and seize daring criminals in the act than the delicate and timid native of the province. As a matter of fact disturbances and crimes which require courage and daring and the exertion of superior physical power for their suppression are now rare in Bengal, and we have never heard of such crimes, when they do occur, having been suppressed or prevented by the exertions of up-country policemen present on the spot. The disadvantages on the other hand of employing up-countrymen as policemen in this country are great and obvious. They are strangers to the country, without any local knowledge, incapable of acquiring it by reason of their being strangers, and equally incapable for the same reason of knowing and mixing with the people. As detectives, therefore, they generally prove miserable failures. Yet in the repression of crime among a people so mild yet so shrewd as the Bengali, detection is the chief, almost the sole, duty of the policeman. Another particular in which the up-countryman fails as a policeman in Bengal is that by reason of his being an alien he is unable to discharge his always disagreeable functions without considerable friction. His own attitude is that of perpetual hostility to the people whom he comes to regard in time as his natural prey, and the people retaliate by regarding him with feelings of bitterness and execration. Living apart from all who belong to his province and speak his own language, and being thus cut off from all bonds which with the ignorant stand in the place of morality, he becomes lost to all moral considerations. At the present day it will be difficult to find any human being so rapacious and extortionate as the Hindusthani constable located in a Bengal village.

Another source of mischief is that the police force are placed under no other supervision than that of European District Superintendents, who as regards knowledge of the country and the sympathy for the people are infinitely inferior to the Hindusthani himself and who are generally without any special training, not only for this, but for any kind of administrative work. If there is any department of public administration which requires the experience and knowledge of a native of the country generally and the special qualifications of the Bengali official in particular, it is the police department. It was for these reasons that Lord Lawrence strongly insisted on the employment of natives of the country as heads of the District Police. But it is not always the good fortune of the Supreme Government to command the loyal obedience of subordinate Governments in matters intended for the good of the natives of the country, and Lord Lawrence's order received as little consideration as if it had emanated from some eccentric Chinese mandarin. The Bengal police affords a convenient opening for young men from "home" who have no hopes of success in any other walk of life, and therefore remains closed to the natives of the country.

Thirdly, the unfortunate departmental procedure furnishes the District Superintendent, even as he is, with no means of arriving at a correct knowledge of the nature of the proceedings of his subordinates other than their own reports. Such reports are of course always exceedingly favourable to their authors. The character of the work performed by the Police does come to the knowledge, not of District Superintendents and District Magistrates, but of the Judges and Magistrates who hear their cases. It is true that it is always open to these officers to represent to the District Superintendent or to the District Magistrate the conduct of the Police in all cases in which such representations may appear to them necessary in the interests of justice. But all such representations are regarded as proceeding from bias or jealousy and are disposed of without much ceremony. This is specially the case when the representing officer happens to be a native Magistrate. Criticisms on the Police from such sources are generally resented by the District Superintendent and censured by the District Magistrate, which latter circumstance is regarded as a grave misfortune by his native subordinates. The result is that the Police flourish in gay license and that body of public servants which of all others requires to be the most jealously supervised is the least supervised of all. In many districts the Police are a terror, it is said, not to the people alone, but even to the native Magistrates, and have it in their power, as the cherished favourites of the District Magistrate, to dictate to them even the sentences that they are to pass.

We do not ask the Government to accept these statements on our sole authority. We ask for an enquiry only. Let there be a Police Commission as there has been an Excise Commission. Evils unheard of before will, we are afraid, come to light.

THE MAHARAJA HOLKAR AND THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT.

IT IS a matter of joy that Lord Ripon has turned his attention to the doings of the Political Department. The *Bombay Gazette* writing with apparent authority tells us that the Viceroy has consented to decide on the merits of several long-standing cases which the Maharaja Holkar has for many years persistently pressed upon the Government. We know very well how things are managed in the Political Department. The reports of the generally overzealous and hot-headed political officers who are accredited to the various Native Courts and on whose proceedings there is practically no check whatever, are regarded by the Foreign Office as gospel truth. The unfortunate Native Prince who happens to incur the displeasure of the representative of the Paramount Power at his court, has no chance of obtaining a hearing. The Foreign Office declines to listen to him and acts on the report of the Political Officer. This system has gone on almost since the establishment of British rule in this country, and the results it has produced may be better imagined than described. The Native Chief or Prince feels that he is absolutely at the mercy of the Resident, who can make and unmake him. He, therefore, leaves no stone unturned to please the representative of the Paramount Power at his court. Various are the measures resorted to according to the idiosyncracies of individual political officers to secure their good graces. This demoralizing and disgraceful state of things will, however, cease to exist, if the Viceroy keeps the Foreign Office under his direct control, listens to the representations of Native Chiefs and does them justice.

As the matters which the Maharaja Holkar has pressed upon the attention of Government and which Lord Ripon has consented to consider upon their merits, are *sub judice*, we will not comment upon them. The most important question which has been submitted for His Lordship's decision involves the personal loyalty of the Maharaja Holkar on the occasion of the attack on the Residency at Indore during the Mutiny. It will be remembered that Colonel (afterwards Sir Henry) Durand, who was acting Governor-General's Agent at Indore at the time, suspected Holkar's loyalty, as no message or assistance came from His Highness during the two hours the attack lasted. Colonel Durand reported against Holkar and as he shortly afterwards became Foreign Secretary, he also influenced the judgment of Lord Canning, who, in a despatch stated that "it was necessary to draw a clear and broad distinction between the case of Holkar on the one side, and Scindia and the Begum of Bhopal on the other." This opinion has influenced the Government of India ever since in regard to Holkar's behaviour at the outbreak of the Mutiny. Two Secretaries of State strongly recommended that Holkar should receive a present of territory in recognition of his services on that occasion; but the recommendation has not yet been given effect to. Sir John Kaye, in the third volume of his History of the Sepoy War, *fully* discussed this question and showed that no doubt could be entertained of the Maharaja Holkar's loyalty and anxiety to keep the revolted troops in check. This conclusion did not find favour with the Anglo-Indian community, and the third Volume of *Kaye's History* was loudly condemn-

ed. Colonel Malleson undertook to re-write Volume III of the History, and rehabilitate Colonel Durand. But the gallant Colonel found it impossible to uphold the theory of Holkar's disloyalty. He holds that there is no reason to doubt the Maharaja's loyalty and anxiety to help the British and keep the revolted troops in check. But at the same time he is of opinion that the unfavourable impression created upon Colonel Durand's mind when he found the Residency attacked by some of the Indore troops, and no message or assistance came from Holkar during the two hours the attack lasted, was perfectly justifiable. It must not be forgotten that Holkar had warned Colonel Durand that his troops could not be depended on if the sepoys revolted. Holkar collected some troops on whose loyalty he could rely, but on approaching the Residency he found that Colonel Durand had retreated in some unknown direction. We hope Lord Ripon will make a careful and exhaustive investigation into all the circumstances connected with this affair. The Maharaja has undertaken to abide by His Lordship's decision. It is, therefore, all the more necessary that the enquiry should be conducted in a manner which may convince Holkar that the case has been properly considered. It is stated, with what truth we cannot say, that Mr. Durand, the Under-Secretary in the Foreign Department, will shortly be placed on special duty in that Department in connection with the enquiry into the grievances of the Maharaja Holkar. We sincerely trust this statement is not true. We do not insinuate anything against Mr. Durand, but we feel bound to say that he should have nothing to do with an enquiry into Holkar's behaviour at the outbreak of the Mutiny. Mr Durand's father was the Governor-General's Agent at Indore in 1857, and Holkar looks upon Colonel Durand as his bitterest enemy. Moreover, Mr. Durand has already publicly expressed his views on this question. As soon, as the third Volume of Kaye's History of the Sepoy War appeared, Mr. Durand wrote an article in the *Calcutta Review* for the purpose of vindicating his father's proceeding at Indore during the troublesome times of 1857. Subsequently, he wrote a biography of his father, in which the views expressed in the *Calcutta Review* article were repeated and amplified. Such being the case, we earnestly hope Lord Ripon, will not, at least for appearance sake, entrust Mr. Durand with an enquiry into Holkar's behaviour at the outbreak of the Mutiny. Bentham has well said that it is not only necessary that justice should be done, but the people should be made to feel that it has been done. Holkar cannot possibly be expected to feel that justice has been done to him, if the results of Mr. Durand's enquiry go against him.

The *Pioneer*, as might be expected, condemns Lord Ripon in no measured terms for having consented to consider Holkar's claims upon their merits. Our contemporary spoke of the Maharaja of Indore the other day as "the most turbulent, troublesome, and ill-bred of all our Indian feudatories," because His Highness is not in the hands of Political Officers as clay in those of the potter. And now the *Pioneer* comes down upon the Viceroy and says in anger :—"But does Lord Ripon really think that his opinion will outweigh a verdict passed by Lord Canning, and that even if he white-washes Holkar, the public will accept his decision? If he reflected for one instant he would see that his action can only be construed into another instance of what is believed to be his deplorable timidity in dealing with Native States. We do not blame Holkar for sending an Agent to earwig the Viceroy and Members of Council. If one were a ruling chief and found the Paramount Power represented by an amiable nobleman, as different from Dalhousie or Lawrence as the Emperor Honorious from Tiberius *Caesar*, we too should try and make pay while the sun shone. But we would ask some of the members of the Government, Sir Auckland Colvin, Mr. Hope, and General Wilson, who are not generally supposed to be deficient in moral courage, if they approve of the opening of questions already decided, because a Chief is persistent and the Viceroy does not like to say 'No.' We should like also to know how far is this policy to be pursued. . . . We cannot too strongly protest against the course the Viceroy is taking, which is opposed to all the traditions of British rule, and appears to us positively dangerous." It is true that the noble course which the Viceroy has taken in this case is opposed to the traditions of the Political Department, but then it is not opposed to the dictates of justice and fair play. The merits of the case which the Maharaja Holkar has pressed upon the attention of Government have never been gone into. If Lord Ripon after a careful and patient enquiry declares that Holkar was loyal at the outbreak of the Mutiny, we do not see any reason why the impartial public will not accept his verdict. Of course, men bred in the mischievous traditions of Anglo-Indian officialdom will insist on the danger of the course the Viceroy is taking; but, as Professor Wordsworth has pertinently remarked, no body would care to consult these men on questions which involve justice to the people of India.

THE RAILWAY POLICY OF THE INDIAN GOVERNMENT.

IT has often been remarked that there is no continuity in the policy of the Indian Government. The official pendulum periodically oscillates from one extreme to the other. In the public works as in other policies of the Indian Government there have been frequent changes. First, we had Lord Dalhousie's policy to promote railway construction in India through the agency of guaranteed companies. This policy was vigorously carried out for nearly 18 years. Its death-knell was sounded when the Strachey Brothers managed to get an upper hand in the Councils of the Government of India in the latter days of Lord Lawrence's administration. In Lord Mayo's time they became, as every body knows, the *de facto* rulers of the country in all matters relating to internal administration; the guarantee system was definitely abandoned, and it was resolved that railways should henceforth be constructed with borrowed money through State agency. Lord Northbrook did not change the railway policy which had been laid down by his predecessor, though he worked it with great caution and prudence. He set his face against borrowing on a large scale for the construction of so-called reproductive public works, which in many cases prove unproductive. Under Lord Northbrook's strong rule the Strachey Brothers were obliged to draw in their horns. But they again raised their heads when Lord Lytton became Viceroy. Sir John Strachey then became for the second time the *de facto* Governor-General in matters of domestic policy. He would certainly have prosecuted his favourite public works policy with great energy and vigour had not the Afghan war and the famine in Northern and Southern India seriously embarrassed the finances of the Empire. With the advent of Lord Ripon and Sir Evelyn Baring the railway policy of the Indian Government underwent a further change; a new public works policy was announced with great flourish of trumpets in Sir Evelyn's first Budget. The late Finance Minister announced that the Government of India had determined to entrust the construction of railways to private enterprise. He declared that as experience had proved to demonstration the remunerative character of Indian railway enterprise, private capitalists would undertake the construction of the additional lines required without a guarantee by the State. We gave our support to the new railway policy, but at the same time we predicted that in view of the unremunerative character of Indian railway enterprise there was no hope of Sir Evelyn Baring's anticipations being realized. Experience has shown that we were no false prophets. The new railway policy, collapsed just as we had expected it would. The late Finance Minister with the admirable frankness which characterises his public utterances, confessed this in his last Budget. He said :—"We have now had two years' experience of the private enterprise policy. During that time a number of facts have been accumulated which we think are sufficient to lay down a definite policy, at all events for the immediate future, say for five years. We have, therefore, very recently addressed the Secretary of State upon the subject, but I am not yet in a position to state what the final decision of the Government will be."

The evidence which Major Conway-Gordon recently gave before the Parliamentary Committee on Indian railways now sitting, has enabled the public to know the scheme for railway extension which the Government of Lord Ripon submitted to the Secretary of State at the beginning of last year. We see that the Government proposes to lay out 33½ millions sterling in constructing 3,896 miles of railroad during the next five years. This expenditure is to be incurred either directly by the State or through the agency of companies, but on the financial responsibility of the Government of India. In addition to this, lines costing £24¼ millions sterling will be spent on the financial responsibility of any other persons who may like to undertake the responsibility. These latter lines which are mentioned in Schedule B of the papers placed before the Parliamentary Committee are intended to be undertaken by unassisted private enterprise. Major Conway-Gordon distinctly admits that the Government of India do not expect that those railways will be taken up by private enterprise. He says : "The Government of India and the Secretary of State both approve of the construction of railways through unassisted private enterprise, but it was necessary for the Government of India in putting forward their proposals for constructing railways on their direct responsibility, to show the Secretary of State that their proposals did not cover the whole field, and that there was still a field open to unassisted private enterprise." But the simple truth is, private capitalists will not undertake the construction of railways without a guarantee from the Government. Considering the great amount of English capital which is embarked in foreign investments, it may be fairly assumed that the whole of this capital, or at any rate, a considerable portion of it, would have been sunk in Indian railways, if they had really been sound and profitable investments. Vast sums of English money are annually wasted in countless number of worthless and fraudulent foreign investments; yet the English capitalist would not venture a six pence upon Indian railways without a Government guarantee. What does this fact establish? Does it not conclusively show that unassisted, private enterprise will not undertake the construction of Indian railways? The Parliamentary Committee was evidently of the same opinion, as it declined to consider the lines mentioned in schedule B of which we have spoken above. As regards the proposed expenditure of 33½ millions, either directly or through the agency of companies, during the next five years, Major Conway-Gordon explains that of this sum, 28¼ millions are for new railways, and 5¼ millions for additions and improvements to the existing lines and for working and surplus stores for projected railways. Of the total sum of 33½ millions nearly 18 millions are proposed to be expended by the State and 15½ millions through the agency of companies. But Major Conway-Gordon did not explain on what terms the expenditure of 15½ millions on railways is to be entrusted to private companies. This is a most important point; but the evidence of the official witness on behalf of the Government of India throws no light upon it.

Major Conway-Gordon, as Mr. Baxter, the Chairman of the Committee pertinently remarked, takes a cheerful view of Indian railway affairs. He states there are no causes for alarm, and is convinced that the whole of the proposals of the Government of India can be carried out without any further taxation whatever. Major Conway-Gordon thus maintains that the lines on which the Government proposes to spend 33½ millions sterling during the next five years will prove remunerative, that is to say, will earn enough to pay their working expenses and the interest on their capital outlay. But this is a most sanguine anticipation which is not borne out by experience. Major Conway-Gordon must be aware that the construction

of railways in India was undertaken with the expectation that they would prove directly remunerative. Has that expectation been realized? We are told that Indian railways now yield a net revenue of one crore of rupees to the State. But this statement is unfounded. A profit of one crore of rupees is shown by omitting to take into account the loss by exchange. General Richard Strachey, in his evidence before the Parliamentary Committee on Indian railways now sitting, put down the loss by exchange at one million sterling. So the so-called net profit at once vanishes into thin air. We must not also forget that the arrears of interest advanced by the State for railways out of taxation amounted, up to end of 1882-83, to 26 crores of rupees. These figures we take from an official paper dealing with the railway transactions of the financial year, 1882-83, which was published in a recent issue of the *Gazette of India*. Now, we think compound interest should be charged on this sum since 1850, if the accounts are to be made up fairly and on strict commercial principles. If compound interest were charged, the sum of 26 crores mentioned above would be enormously increased. Again, we must take into account the loss by exchange on the payments to railway investors in England. Including the loss by exchange, but without counting compound interest, we find that the Indian tax-payer has had since the beginning of railway construction in this country to bear a loss of 37 crores of rupees—or five crores more than the total amount of spoil which Nadir Shah carried away from Delhi. These items of past interest charges and loss by exchange are conveniently ignored by those who would have us believe that Indian railways are paying concerns. If they had really been sound and profitable investments, the English capitalist would readily have embarked his money in them. It is all very well to say as Major Gordon stated in his evidence before the Parliamentary Committee, that the Public Works Department has brought the means of civilized life within the reach of 198 millions of the people of India at an average annual charge, exclusive of the loss by exchange, of 3¾d per head. Now averages of this sort are utterly misleading and calculated to throw dust in the eyes of the British public. 3¾d per head, may be a trifle to the English tax-payer; but it is a serious thing to the 40 millions of people, who according to Dr. W. W. Hunter, the greatest authority in Indian statistics, go through life in a chronic state of starvation. Moreover, we would remind the Parliamentary Committee now sitting, that as railways have now been constructed along the most important profitable lines of communication, the returns which are yielded on the money extended on railways in the past ought not to be regarded as affording any evidence that similar returns will be obtained from capital which may be expended in the future.

POLITICAL UTTERANCES OUT OF PARLIAMENT.

DURING the Whitsuntide recess, the Marquis of Salisbury, the leader of the Conservative party in England, delivered a most important address at Plymouth under the auspices of the Conservative Association of that town. Referring to the remark that is often made that the adverse criticism on the present policy of the Liberal Government is but a tissue of repetitions, His Lordship said, "I know that any discussion on the past action of the Government is liable to the reproach that it is a repetition and that they have heard of this before. Well, and you will hear it again until the verdict of the people is given. We cannot allow the true history of the last four years to slip away from the memory of the people. What they will have to try is whether this Government which came into office making vast promises, professing a new system of Government, holding out untold blessings as a reward of departures from the old traditions of Government policy in this country, —whether they have fulfilled their pledge; and no assertion that it is old or stale, no reproach of repetition, will prevent Conservative advocates from stating or the people from hearing the rue state of the case upon this matter." The noble speaker then passed on to a brief allusion to the disastrous results of liberal policy in Ireland, then coming to India and the question of complications in the North-Western frontiers he said, "What is the case with Affghanistan? We told the Government that Russia was advancing to the confines of Afghanistan and that on that account, we deprecated the reversal of the policy which had been pursued of the abandonment of Candahar and the retreat below the mountains. What has happened? What we prophesied has exactly taken place. The moment this was held forth, Russia, ever on the watch, took the opportunity to seize Merv for which she had long had a desire and seized also the still more important station of Sarakhs. The Government themselves recognising—but as is their habit when too late—the blunder which they had made in the face of the wisdom of the counsels addressed to them, are picking up the fragments of Lord Lytton's policy which they had shattered into bits. They are making the Quetta Railway which they denounced and are trying to find out what remains of his foresight and his care to stand against their folly."

Lord Salisbury's remarks on the imbecility of the present Government were scathing. "What we accuse them of," he said, "is not impolicy but imbecility; what we say is that be the policy what it may, we cannot tell which of the many policies they have pursued is that they claim as their own, but whatever policy they have pursued they have blundered in carrying it out. If you tell a man that he is steering badly, that in fact he cannot steer at all, it is no answer for him to say, well what course would you have followed? It is no answer of the course they cannot steer. I see that Sir Henry James in trying to pourtray the terrors of a future administration, speaks of the opposition as wholly inefficient, of course until their merits have been tried you can assert the one thing or the other, but I venture to say that no inefficiency and no inaptitude which they may achieve can compare with that of Her Majesty's Government, yet Her Majesty's Government contains many men of remarkable ability. What is the cause of their having come to these very impotent and mischievous conclusions? In my view the reason is that they have no united convictions on questions of foreign policy, that they cannot follow one steady and consistent course. We know that a double minded man is unstable in all his ways. The doctrine is equally true of a double minded ministry. Whether it be owing to his own individual peculiarities I know not, but Mr. Gladstone has never been able heartily to take up the sceptre of English Power. He has always held it as if it burnt his fingers. He has faltered in the presence of every Power with which he has had to deal. I may possibly except the puny powers of the Irish landlords, but in that case antipathy did the work of resolution." Yes, that is exactly the case with the present Government of India in the matter of the Rent Bill; antipathy acts as a most powerful motive power.

As former Secretary of State for India Lord Salisbury's utterances on the subject of his Indian policy are interesting, "Remember," he said to his English audience, "that you are a people holding the Indian Empire by the proportion of 250,000 to 250,000,000. You hold that Empire because your greatness is acknowledged and your prowess is decided. Your Empire is beneficient, no body would maintain that more strongly than I do. It is the highest that you can confer upon those distracted people; but because it is beneficient in itself, it does not follow that they or that the leading and moving spirits among them, would necessarily acknowledge it to be beneficient or would recognise that their own interest was concerned in upholding it; and if once your power is weakened, your reputation lowered, your sword blunted, do not for a moment delude yourselves with the belief that any benefits which you have conferred or any benefits which you can promise will lengthen by a single day your Empire in that Peninsula. Your power, the power which you use for good, which I believe to be one of the highest means that Providence ever confided to a nation, must nevertheless for the present, in the presence of those Indian peoples be the power, the force, of the sword. But what would be your power over them if they saw advancing on two sides, Russia from the North and France from the West, both holding their positions despite the policy of England? Do you imagine that your reputation would not pass away? You might after a bitter and bloody struggle maintain, as you have maintained in times past, the superiority of your race and uphold the empire you have won; but it would only be at the cost of appalling sacrifices and appalling misery to the race that you would have to subjugate. It is the truest policy, the brightest heroism, the most genuine philanthropy, to maintain your credit, your military credit in the world, so that no one shall be entitled to dispute it and so prevent that terrible arbitrement on the field of battle which can only issue in so much carnage and misery to all who may take part in it."

According to Lord Salisbury then, the power of the sword is that which must be appealed to as the true source of English superiority in India. This is a doctrine which is not only wrong in theory but essentially opposed to the sentiments and the conclusions of the most advanced school of thought in politics. The power of the sword alone can never maintain and has never maintained England's sovereignty in the East. It is absurd to hold that 70,000 of European soldiers, or as Lord Salisbury puts it, 250,000 of English people can hold in subjection 250,000,000 at the point of the bayonet alone. It is because England's rule represents as it were in a focus, all the humanising forces of modern civilisation, better Government, a more enlightened domestic policy and a truer regard for the welfare of the millions entrusted to her charge—that is really the secret of her success, and it must be admitted that the Government of Mr. Gladstone with all their defects realize this truth far more vividly than the Opposition.

SEARCH FOR SANSKRIT MANUSCRIPTS.

AMONG the many enterprises undertaken by the British Government for the preservation of the monuments of the ancient civilization of India is a search for Sanskrit Manuscripts. This search is conducted throughout the whole country with the aid of funds provided by the various Governments and under the supervision of distinguished scholars in each presidency. In Bengal these operations are being conducted by our eminent countryman and scholar Dr. Rajendralala Mitra, and the large measure of success which has attended his efforts must be very gratifying to all who take an interest in the preservation of what is India's greatest glory—its ancient literature. In the Bombay Presidency the operations in connection with this search are now conducted by another distinguished native scholar, Mr. R. G. Bhandarkar, M. A., Professor of Oriental languages, Deccan College. Mr. Bhandarkar's report on these operations for 1882-83 is very interesting. He has not contented himself with a descriptive catalogue of the manuscripts which have been found by him, but has prefaced this catalogue with a report on their general character—a practice which we think, might with advantage be adopted in the other Presidencies except Bengal where the needful is already done. It is interesting to compare the nature and tendencies of the works collected in each presidency as bringing into relief pointed differences of character and culture between the various peoples of India. Thus for instance while Tantras and Smritis abound in the Bengal catalogue, they are almost entirely absent from the Bombay catalogue of 1882-83. The subtleties of law and the mysticism of the Tantras are less suited to the masculine and practical intellect of the Mahratta, than they are to the acute and speculative but dreaming and unpractical character of the Bengali. Then again the Oudh catalogue abounds in works on Rama worship, while in the Bombay and Bengal catalogues it is conspicuous by its absence, showing that Rama-worship is purely a local cult and has never attained in India to the range and importance of Krishna-worship. Another interesting circumstance brought to light both by Dr. Rajendralala Mitra's and Mr. Bhandrakar's catalogues is the voluminous character of the Jaina literature.

Mr. Bhandarkar has scattered throughout his report remarks on various subjects of general interest which are of value to the student of Indian History. The official report is likely to command a very limited circulation and we doubt whether the majority of our readers will ever come across it. A few extracts from the report will not therefore probably prove uninteresting.

The age at which paper as a writing material was introduced into India is a matter for conjecture. We have no Sanskrit name for paper. After an examination of nearly 4000 or 5000 manuscripts in his charge, Mr. Bhandarkar comes to the following conclusions:

"The earliest paper-manuscript in the collection was transcribed in 1376 Samvat corresponding to 1320 A. D. and there are eight bearing dates from 1426 to 1454 Samvat, *i. e.*, from 1370 to 1398 A. D. There are forty-eight transcribed in the first half of the fifteenth century of the Christian era, and ninety-one in the latter half. In some of the published lists an earlier date than 1376 Samvat occurs against one or two manuscripts and one is represented to have been transcribed in Samvat 1401. I have examined the manuscripts themselves and found all these entries to be erroneous. The rest of the dated manuscripts were transcribed after the close of the fifteenth century. The earliest palm-leaf manuscript we possess was written in 1082 A. D. and our earliest paper-manuscript 1320 A. D. So far as our present researches go, paper did not come into use till the beginning of the fourteenth century and since our latest palm-leaf manuscript is dated 1450 Samvat or 1394 A. D. it appears that the palm-leaves continued to be used as well as paper till about the end of that century. From the beginning of the fifteenth we find paper only employed." It should be added here that the range of evidence here produced is exceedingly limited and cannot suffice for a satisfactory solution of the question. The directions given in old works on folding, clipping and decoration of letters open a wide field of research and Dr. Mitra in one of his reports takes a very different view of the case.

We have given this prominence to the question of the introduction of paper in India as paper has been one of the greatest civilizing agents. Without some such convenient medium of writing as paper knowledge could hardly have been disseminated among mankind to the extent that it has been. The following extract from a treaty between two Hindu Sovereign princes, given by Mr. Bhandarkar from a work entitled Lekhapanchasikha belonging to the earlier part of the thirteenth century shows that modern Europe in the nineteenth century, has made but little advance on the primitive international ethics of the Hindu princes of the thirteenth. The treaty provides that "each of these two princes should confine himself to his own country as before; neither of them should invade the territories of the other; if powerful enemy attacked either of them, they should both undertake a joint expedition against him; if only the general of an enemy did so, troops should be sent to encounter him;—and if a prince from the country of either fled into that of the others, taking away a certain valuable thing, he should not be allowed quarter and the thing removed by him should be restored."

Mr. Bhandarkar has a paragraph to spare for two of those truly great men who have left their mark on the destinies of India, but whose teachings do not command the sympathy or the approval of European scholars and who are therefore but little known outside the circle of the more learned of their followers. The true founders of modern Vaishnavism are Ramanuja and Nimbarka whose influence on succeeding generations of the Indian race has been scarcely less than that of Luther and Calvin in Europe. The following is a brief summary of their doctrines by Mr. Bhandarkar:

"Another system of the Vedanta was founded by Ramanuja in the south, and by Nimbaraka, who was a southern Brahman, in the north. There is not much difference between the doctrines of these teachers. According to them there is a unity of substance as well as plurality. The individual souls and the inanimate world form one substance with God in so far as he animates them. He is the soul of our souls and the soul of the world and these are his body; and as the human soul with the human body forms one individual, so does the supreme soul with his body *viz.*, the world and the dependent souls, form one substance. Thus we have unity. But plurality also is true in so far as the distinction between the three—the supreme soul, the dependent souls, and the world, is never obliterated. Practically Ramanuja enjoins the worship of Narayana generally,—but Nimbarka seems to have attached particular importance to the Krishna incarnation and in this respect was a precursor of Ballabhacharya. We have no work expounding Nimbarka's system in the collection, but there is a manuscript of a tract entitled the Sishthagita in which all great persons, from Brahma, Siva and Vyasa down to Bhattojidikshita and Chaitanya are represented as having held a meeting at *Kasi* and extolled the doctrines of Nimbarka, and recommended them to all mankind. According to one of the speakers all inconsistent doctrines finally resolve themselves into those of Nimbarka as rain water wherever it may drop finally reaches the ocean and is absorbed in it."

We wonder how Bengali Pandits will like the following remarks from the other side of India on the Nyayikas of Bengal. Referring to the immense number of commentaries upon commentaries, Mr. Bhandarkar says: "These commentaries instead of elucidating the system have in a sense mystified it. The great object and aim of the writers is accuracy of thought and speech—but to attain this they have invented a very difficult and artificial terminology and by its means seek to define every thing they are concerned with in their branch of learning, in a manner to obviate all possible objections, howsoever flimsy and ridiculous. Their definitions have thus become unwieldy and usually consist of extremely long compounds and are unintelligible to all except the initiated. Still the end they seek is good and their method is to a certain extent worthy of adoption, specially in its application to grammar or to the accurate determination of the sense of word and sentences (Sabda Khanda—is that the object of the Subdat khanda? We thought it referred to oral testimony as a proof). Whatever is useful in their mode of treatment can however be acquired by studying the little manuals of the Nyaya and Vaishesika system with some of their smaller commentaries."

We commend these remarks to the attention of our Pandits. We agree with Mr. Bhandarkar that there is necessity for a reform in the study of Nyaya Philosophy in Bengal.

THE RUSSIAN ADVANCE TOWARDS INDIA.

SOME time ago General Sir Edward Hamley, an eminent military authority, lectured on "Russia's approaches to India" at the United Service Institution, and Sir Lepel Griffin has addressed a long letter to the *Times* on the same subject. General Hamley's views on the Central Asian question are well known. It will be remembered that in 1878 he lectured on "The North-Western Frontier of India," on the eve of the declaration of hostilities against the Amir Shere Ali. Since that time the General has strongly been in favour of a British occupation of Kandahar. In his lecture delivered at the United Service Institution he pointed out that an army entering Herat saw before it the open road to Kandahar, thence across the not difficult Khojak Pass to Pishin, and thence to the great plain which formed the right bank of the Indus. "This avenue by Herat and Kandahar," continued General Hamley, "incomparably the easiest route, had always been the chief commercial and military communication from Persia, Central Asia, and Khorasan to India. It was the facility of this route for entering Afghanistan coupled with the great gap in our mountains on the Lower Indus, which made the barring of the passage at Herat so important, and which rendered it so indispensable and so urgent to consider what advantages the country afforded for an Afghan frontier now so imminently threatened." General Hamley said that if the English do not occupy Kandahar, Russia would anticipate them on the Helmund.

The question raised is a very grave one. The occupation of Kandahar would mean a large addition to the frontier army and a large increase in our military expenditure. Sir Lepel Griffin, in his letter to the *Times*, expresses his opinion that if Russia occupies Herat, we must take possession of Kandahar, and make it into a first rate fortress, at an expense of three millions sterling. Sir Lepel thinks that the forward movement of Russia on the Persian and Afghan frontier has brought her into a position when her next step must bring her into collision with England. He rightly holds that the annexation of Merv and the advance of the Russian frontier to Sarakhs, which have lately attracted so much notice, are only deserving of notice as pointing to the next step which Russia will assuredly take unless she be distinctly given to understand that England will treat it as a declaration of war. The next step, according to Sir Lepel Griffin, is the occupation of the fortress and city of Herat, and the annexation of the rich and populous districts that surround it. Now, we have always insisted strongly in these columns that Russia should distinctly be given to understand that any interference on her part with Afghanistan will be treated as *casus belli*. But before this could be done, the northern frontier of Afghanistan must be clearly demarcated. Sir Lepel Griffin takes up an unassailable position when he states that England cannot permit Herat to be occupied by Russia or Persia. We should go a little farther and say that England cannot permit any encroachment, however small, upon Afghan territory after the boundaries of Afghanistan have been definitely laid down. Sir Lepel writes:—"By the letter of recognition which I was instructed to deliver to the present ruler of Afghanistan, in 1880, the English Government promised to defend his possessions against external aggression—that is to say, against Russia, which was expressly named—so long as the Ameer should follow unreservedly the advice of the British Government in regard to his external relations. That engagement has been since confirmed, and whatever may be said of the Amir's Russian proclivities, I, for one, do not believe them. He has a great and natural dread of Russia, and is quite ready to conduct his foreign relations in accordance with English advice. The close of the Affghan war did not leave us in the same state as we commenced it. We take up engagements which it is too late to cancel, and which it would be impolitic to evade. Afghanistan is now a feudatory State of British India—its independence was always an impossible dream—and we must defend its borders against aggression. More especially must we resist the occupation of Herat, which has been justly called the key or gate of India and an attack on which should be resented in the same manner as an attack on Portsmouth by the French fleet." We agree with Sir Lepel Griffin in disbelieving Abdur Rahman's alleged Russian proclivities. We have no doubt that he will resent interference from Tashkend as much as he has resented it from British India. The Amir's policy will be to play off his one European neighbour against the other. He has confidence in neither, as he believes that both covet his territories. Our former policy towards Afghanistan has made an honest alliance with that country impossible; otherwise the Central Asian question need have not caused us any anxiety. We may rest assured that the Power which first encroaches upon Afghan territory will be treated as an enemy, and that the Power which will go afterwards will be hailed as a deliverer. The occupation of Kandahar would therefore be a step of foolish and useless aggression and would make the Afghans our enemies. Sir Lepel Griffin remarks: "If we only govern India with common honesty and intelligence, our rule there is secure." These noble words will find an echo in the heart of every sensible and right-minded person, and they should be inscribed in characters of gold everywhere in India.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES.

HIS HONOR the Lieutenant-Governor and *suite* returned to the capital on Wednesday last. We are glad to learn that His Honor is enjoying good health.

WE ARE sorry to find that our contemporary, the *Rast-Goftar*, has taken such a perverse view of the present agitation against the annual migration to the hills. He condemns it as an outcome of ill-feeling entertained towards the Viceroy for his attempt to introduce many radical reforms into the country. We can assure our contemporary that this grumbling and discontent are not of recent growth. There has been a cry against this reprehensible practice since the time of Lord Mayo—this year the dissatisfaction has only assumed a more definite shape and utterance has been given to it more audibly than before. In the matter of the Exodus all classes of the community may meet on a common platform. The grievance is felt equally by natives and Europeans. Both the Anglo-Indian and the Native Press have condemned the practice in the strongest language, and we hope the Supreme Government, out of deference to public opinion, will soon put a stop to this monstrous abuse.

AT THE annual meeting of the Zenana and Medical Mission Society, under the presidency of the Archbishop of York, the Chairman said that the customs of the women of India forbade them making use of the medical skill of male doctors in the same way as ladies in England availed themselves of it, and the Society, therefore, provided an ingenious arrangement by which ladies should be sent to ladies, and the women of India should have all the advantages of medical science without any violation of their customs, or any shock to their prejudices. He said that there is a great deal of loving sympathy for them in England. Speaking of the two years' training which the Society gives to the missionary ladies, who come out as physicians, the Chairman was of opinion that the two years' curriculum was sufficient to qualify the ladies for the work which was put upon them.—"Medical Soience was coming to be more and more a watching and waiting for those efforts of Nature which were made in all diseases, rather than the violent treatments which were common in the last century." Sir Richard Temple, who was present at the meeting, said that being acquainted with all parts of India, and knowing all the tribes of that vast population, he could testify to the merits of Zenana missions.

We have no faith in these missions, and we do not think they are doing much good. The native community look upon this kind of mission work with suspicion. Whatever Christian Archbishops may say about the "old system" in India crumbling to pieces, and the prejudice against Christianity being greatly weakened, we can assure these well-meaning philanthropists that our Zenanas are great strong-holds of the Hindu religion, and there is not the slighest chance of any foreign religion making any impression there. They must be greatly mistaken who think that the work of the Medical missionaries would result in the conversion of large numbers of Indian women to Christianity. It is true that our ladies urgently require the medical aid of lady physicians, but now that the Medical Colleges of the country have been opened to ladies, that want will not long remain unsupplied. The avowed object of the Medical Mission Society is to convert Indian women to Christianity, and we can easily imagine the failure of the Mission in India.

IT GIVES us very great pleasure to quote the following from No. 195 of the *Selections from the Records of the Government of India*:

> The best original work on law published last year—perhaps the grandest yet received in the Library—was Babu Rajkumar Sarvadhikari's Tagore Lectures on the *Principles of the Hindu Law of Inheritance*. It is an important work on the Hindu Law written with the erudition and ability of a master.

The learned author is well deserving of the praise given, and a great deal more. He has produced a work which marks a new era in Hindu authorship. To the practising lawyer the work does not, perhaps, afford much new matter, for the law he cares for is not *Hindu Law* but the case-made-law which English Judges, totally ignorant of the original sources of that law, have thought fit to designate as such, but to the historical student, those who desire to know what Hindu law really was, what fundamental principles underlie it, and how it was gradually developed, it will prove a rich mine of information.

THE WRITER of a leading article in *Allen's Indian Mail* (June 10) has very ably exposed the indiscretion and indecorum displayed by the Bengal Government in having thrown the Board of Revenue to the back ground in matters relating to the Bengal Tenancy Bill and in imposing upon itself the task of issuing a Circular relative thereto to the Commissioners of Divisions direct rather than through the Board; and the reason he assigns for taking this extraordinary step is that the Revenue Secretary fears that all is not right in that quarter, or that he will formally call upon it to express its views after the impending change in the personnel of the Board has taken place. The *Mail* finds fault with the manner and the spirit in which the Circular is drawn; even an unobservant and careless reader may read between the lines what answers the Bengal Government expects from the Commissioners. The Circular directs a Conference of purely Government officials excluding landholders and independent residents. What this means is not of course difficult to divine! The most ludicrous part of the Circular is the place where the Revenue Secretary says that the Lieutenant-Governor has abstained from expressing any opinion of his own on the matter as if His Honor's and Secretary MacDonald's opinions were not known to the officers of the proposed Conference and kept a secret from them.

The writer next points out that it would be a mockery to reconsult Commissioners and Collectors who have already recorded their opinions which it is not now possible for them to change except under pressure, and he concludes by saying that if Government be really desirous of getting correct information and impartial opinion it should appoint a Special Commission of English and native members with Government officers added to them to inquire into the questions which are now reserved for consideration.

A VERNACULAR Magazine will issue from the end of this month under the name of *Prachara*. It promises to be a first class popular Magazine. The Vernacular Magazines we now have are all heavy reading, and do not contain much digestible matter. The writers generally indulge in high-flown language, and make use of hard Sanskrit words of a yard in length. The topics treated of are such that men of ordinary understanding cannot comprehend them. Some of them are too metaphysical, and it is extremely difficult to follow the writers in their reasoning. We do not wish to depreciate the value of these Magazines, but we must say that they need improvement. The activity of the Vernacular literature is a sign of the times, and every well-wisher of the country will be gratified to hear that some of our best men have now taken to it with a zest which speaks well of the future. We vividly remember the time when an educated young man considered it beneath him to touch a Bengali book. How the times have changed! We have seen hoary-headed scientific men reading Babu Bankim Chandra's novels with extreme pleasure. It is due to this gifted author that we now possess a body of literature which, within the same compass, may compare favorably with that of any other country.

We are glad to hear that the new Magazine will be edited under the auspices of our great novelist, and other veteran and distinguished writers, and that one of Babu Bankim Chandra's new novels will appear in it. We shall never forget the sensation which his *Bangadarsana* created; and we feel confident that *Prachara* will soon fill the place which the old Magazine occupied.

MR. T. HART-DAVIES of the Bombay Civil Service has in a pamphlet written by him made certain suggestions to relieve the Indian Ryot of his indebtedness. The measure he proposes will, we are afraid, make matters worse. After denouncing Sir Wedderburn's scheme of Agricultural Banks as not coming within the sphere of practical politics, he recommends the passing of a general Insolvency Act, the provisions of which would enable every ryot to file a declaration of insolvency and to pay off his debts by the sale of two-thirds of his holding—the remaining ⅓ to be held inalienable—and the creditors to be paid rateably out of the proceeds of the sale. The system he suggests has been found to carry success in Sind, because the creditor there has agreed to abate for speedy liquidation as much 60 per cent. of his claim on the debtor. But we have grave doubts of such a measure proving successful in those provinces of India where the inexorable *banya* or the ruthless *sowcar* reigns supreme. In the first place, the money-lenders outside Sind will not agree to the relinquishment of such a large proportion of their claims; in the second place, even if they are forced to do so—the justice and legality of such an arbitrary measure being questionable—it would but afford the ryot a temporary relief, for with the proceeds of the remaining third he will never be able to meet his demands, and will again have recourse to the money-lender who will now come down upon him with vengeance to make good the loss he had to incur in the first instance, and will not lose hold of his victim till he is cut limbt by limb, not till a rag remains on his back.

If the ryot takes the protection of the Act for the second time, he is sure to be utterly ruined; he will be sold out and out and the Mahajun will at the same time be deprived of his dues, which may be exorbitant but just. The proposed measure will thus entail loss on both parties. Mr. Hart Davies next points out that it would be to the interest of the money-lender to keep the ryot in possession for the realisation of the debt. But suppose the money-lender gets a large offer for his land from another, which he is likely to receive in this part of the country, especially in those districts of Bengal where indigo planting goes on,—what is he expected to do then? To dispose of the land to the best advantage? It is not in human nature to be so self-sacrificing as to subordinate his own interests to those of the ryots; we fear he would be only too glad to sacrifice the interests of the ryots to satisfy his own greed. In this case too the ryot cannot stand where he did. However efficacious the Insolvency measure may have proved in Sind we are afraid it will not be of much use in other parts of the country.

THE BENGAL GOVERNMENT has scored a fresh point. Having secured to the European residents in Mofussil towns considerable immunity from Municipal taxation, it has now secured the same measure of special privilege for them in the metropolis. The order is out that for the present they shall be relieved of one per cent of the Police tax, the amount being hereafter increased to three per cent., the loss to the Municipal fund arising from this remission being, for the present, made up by the natives. Of course the Government is not so wanting in the elements of astute state-craft as to use words implying race distinction. O dear, no! It knows better. It uses the words "owners" and "occupiers," which practically comes to what it wants. The line of argument urged is of the choicest Bombastes Furioso style. "It did not appear to the Lieutenant-Governor that there were any material reasons for introducing a new rate upon occupiers; and he was of opinion that, as the question seemed to lie between such a rate and an increase of the house-rate, the latter course was both simpler and more equitable. To this view Mr. Rivers Thompson still adheres. It is notorious that no class benefits more from municipal improvements than the owners of house property. In some cases the value of such property in Calcutta is known to have increased by more than 50 per cent. during the last 20 years. It is therefore flagrantly inequitable to throw the entire cost of such

improvements upon the occupiers. The incidence of the house-rate adjusts itself according to natural laws between landlords and tenants in proportions which fairly represent the benefits which these classes respectively derive from the introduction of municipal improvements. Such improvements should therefore in strict justice be paid for from the receipts of the house-rate." It is difficult to conceive a greater mass of contradictions than this. That which transfers a taxation from one party who has hitherto paid it to another who has hitherto been not liable is the most "equitable." "It is notorious" says Government "that the owners benefit most by improvements and therefore they should pay. If so why allow the natural laws to enable the owners to recoup themselves from the occupiers? Those natural laws are not *natural* if their effect is so unfair, or to use the Bengal Government phrase, so "flagrantly inequitable." Why not knock down nature to put down so flagrant an inequity? Is it true again that municipal improvements mean improvements in the value of property? Experience has shown the very reverse to be the case. Take for instance the Khonkarputty Bustee. It cost the owner Rs. 12,000 and the Municipality as much more in improvements, and its rental is now more than ⅓ less than what it was before the improvements. We deny too that rent has increased 50 per cent in some parts of the town without improvements; and if you calculate the interest on the cost of improvements the enhancement scarcely covers the interest on outlay. Besides, for every case of enhancement the Government might produce we are prepared to show that there are at least ten cases in which there has been no increase within the last 20 or 30 years. The Government admits this much by the guarded expression "in some cases." If so, is it not "flagrantly inequitable" that for those "some cases" many other cases of a different character, should suffer. But perhaps if those who benefit be the European occupiers, and those who suffer the native owners, the inequity need not matter much. There seems, however, a doubt somewhere and the Government is glad to find a scheme to slip out of the difficulty. There is to be a Committee to take upon itself the odium of unequal taxation, leaving the good name of the Government untouched. Ostensively the Committee is to represent all interests, so that no injustice can follow. With this view the Committee is to consist of the Chairman of the Municipality who has already given his adhesion to the Government scheme, and is, as an individual, an occupier, personally interested in this scheme. It is then to have a Government representative, who is an occupier and bound by his position to support the Government view of the case. Next comes one member each from the Port Commission, the Chamber of Commerce and the Trade's Association—all occupiers. And lastly it derives two members from the Municipality, one of whom must, and both may, be occupiers. Thus a Committee of 7 of whom 6 must be occupiers and one may or may not be so, is to decide who should pay—the owners or occupiers. Could the theory of fair honest representation of conflicting interests go further? And yet the *Englishman* complains that the natives do not worship the Bengal Government as an Avatar of strict justice, impartiality, and fair-play.

ANY diligent reader of the Native Press must be struck by a certain dreary monotony in the character of its speculations. The subjects of the vast numbers of leading articles, voluminous letters to the editor, brief editorial notes, and slashing short paragraphs, can always be conveniently classed under two or three leading topics;—the abolition of race-distinction, the advocacy of class-interests against class-interests, protection against the oppression of high handed officialism, and the extension of political privileges. That there are interests in individual and national life other than race-interests and class-interests, protection and political privileges, seems never to enter the heads of our native contemporaries. The Ilbert Bill when it existed as a Bill and even now when it is defunct; Local Self-Government Bills and Municipal Self-Government Bills, and the Civil Service question absorb the national intellect. We do right in seeking the political equality of conqueror and conquered, in seeking the expansion of political life, in insisting that life and property should be protected, and feelings and established privileges respected, and in asking for the recognition of abstract principles of right and justice in the government of the Indian nation. But we forget that beneath these abstract principles and beyond these partial applications of those principles lie questions of vital importance with which we never deal. The great question of national education is one feebly discussed and faintly supported. The equally great question of national health meets with very rare and almost condescending attention, while the importance of the health of that "little speck of earth wherein we dwell," Calcutta, has attained in our eyes to preternatural dimensions. The highest of all national objects—a pure and vivifying national religion, was till within the last month wholly ignored, and if it meets with any attention now, it does so only from those humble and neglected exponents of popular feeling, the vernacular papers. Second to the vital matter of a national religion is that of a national literature; and the treatment of this subject is reserved for spare corners, for amateur hands believed to be incapable of more useful work, and tolerated as one of those avoidable evils the existence of which may safely be recognised by an occasional wink or a graceful nod. Even within the narrow limits of politics, within which our contemporaries feel bound to restrict their existence, there are subjects of surpassing interest which never attract their attention. The *Statesman* with an energy which should put to shame all native journalism, has been hammering away for months past at the questions of currency, of Railway extension, of rupee loans, and reserve cash balances, all subjects of great importance to the well being of a nation. The *Statesman* may be wrong, but still we should like to see an earnest consideration of the subject by the native press, specially when views so remarkable have been expounded with such marked ability as has been displayed by the *Statesman*. We have not noticed a single native paper which has given to these subjects the attention it deserves, or has made of it that study which alone can enable it to range itself by the side of the *Statesman* either as an advocate or as an antagonist. The appointment of natives to military employment in the higher grades is a matter of still higher importance, almost as vital to the life of a nation as the breath of the nostrils is to the life of the individual; and yet it was a foreigner and an alien, the noble hearted *Statesman* again, who raised the question and raised it in vain. He found no response from a race immured in Ilbert Bills and Norris judgements and Pigot scandals; in Local and Municipal Self and selfish Government, in Tenancy bills and petty taxation. That which made the Dacian and the Illyrian the arm of the Roman Empire in the age of its greatest expansion, that which made the Indian from the banks of the Hydaspes march in the legions of Xerxes to the plains of Attica, that which in 1814 brought the bow and arrow of the Cossack within the sight of the walls of Paris, that which made the poor mountaineer of Switzerland subvert the empire of a Charles the Bold, is a life which does not command the sympathy of the Bengali Editor. What a life it would be for the youth of Bengal if instead of thrashing Policemen at the gates of the High Court or mauling the helpless captain of a passenger steamer at Burranagore, they could seek in a body to storm some future Russian fortification at Merv, or lay themselves in a death bed of glory on a yet unfought field of some future Maiwand. We need not multiply instances. Life is many sided, and no life is great or glorious or happy unless it is many sided. It is a sympathy with a many sided life and aspiration for all that is great and good and glorious in life that we recommend to our native contemporaries and to our countrymen.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—ITS UNEQUALLED EFFICACY IN GENERAL DEBILITY AND EMACIATION.—In cases of Debility and Emaciation, the powerful curative influence of Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is graphically described by Sir Henry Marsh, Bart, M. D., Physician in Ordinary to the Queen in Ireland, who, after extensive use, strongly recommended this preparation, and observed:—"I have frequently prescribed Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil. I consider it to be a very pure Oil, not likely to create disgust, and a therapeutic agent of great value." This eminent Physician remarks:—"With strumous and emaciated subjects, and where the general health is impaired, this remedy tells with peculiar efficacy. The reviving and remaining effects of a regular daily course of this animal Oil are highly satisfactory. Its favourable action on the system is renovating; it checks progressive emaciation, restores the yielding health, rebuilds, as it were, the tottering frame, and brings about a most remarkable and salutary change in all the vital functions." Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints, quarts, with his stamp and signature and the signature of his sole consignees on the capsule and the label under wrapper, by all chemists, druggists and storekeepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford and Co., 210, High Holborn London.

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ERRATA.

Read Hony. Secretary Ratnagiri Native General Library Rs. 13 4. For Lalanpore General Library on the 21st April 1884.

Government Notifications

Calcutta Gazette,—18*th June* 1884.

Notification—23rd June—H H the Lieut-Govr will return to the Presidency on the 2nd prox.

All letters to the Govt of Bengal should be addressed to Calcutta till further notice.

General—16th June—Sergt H M King is apptd as Lieut of the "C" or the Dooars' Compy of the Northern Bengal Volunteer Rifle Corps, vice Lieut C H Pillans, promotd.

24th June—Mr T J Mendes, Depy Magte and Depy Colr, Kurigram, Rungpore, leave for twenty days, from date he availed himself of it.

Mr T J Mendes, Depy Magte and Depy Colr, Kurigram, Rungpore, on leave, is transfd to the 24-Perghs dist, and to have charge of the Diamond Harbour sub-divn.

Baboo Hurri Mohun Sen, Depy Magte and Depy Colr, Diamond Harbour, 24-Perghs, is transfd to the Rungpore dist, and to have charge of the Kurigram sub-divn.

Moulvie Fazlur Rahman, Tempy Sub-Depy Colr, Darjeeling, leave for three months, from 25th inst, or subsequent date.

Baboo Jogendra Nath Chuckerbutty to act as Sub-Depy Colr of Darjeeling during absence of Moulvie Fazlur Rahman.

In modification of order of 30th Nov last, Baboo Bhoobun Mohun Soor, Tempy Sub-Depy Colr, Hooghly, leave for three months from date he availed himself of it.

Baboo Juggut Chunder Shome, Depy Colr, Howrah, is vested with the powers of a Colr under Act X of 1870 in that dist.

25th June—Baboo Annoda Prosad Sen, Depy Colr, Julpgoree, is vested with the powers of a Colr under Act X of 1870 in that dist.

Baboo Gobind Prosad Sookool, Offg Depy Magte and Depy Colr, Julpigoree, leave for three months, from date he may avail himself of it.

27th June—Baboo Girendra Nath Mittra, Tempy Depy Magte and Depy Colr, Hazaribagh, leave for three weeks in extension of leave granted 14th April last.

Mr G W Place, Asst Magte and Colr, furlough for eighteen months, from date he may avail himself of it.

Mr G S Henderson, Barr-at-law Offg Chief Presdy Magte, is to act temply as Coroner of Calcutta.

28th June—Baboo Nogendro Lall Mittra, Tempy Sub-Depy Colr, Jhenida, Jessore, leave for two months from 11th ult.

30th June—Mr L B B King, Dist and Sess Judge, Dinagepore, leave for two months and twenty-six days, from afternoon of 1 6inst.

Mr L R Forbes, Asst Comr, second grade, is promtd, subprotem, to the first grade of Asst Comr, vice Capt A E Gordon on deputn.

Mr Forbes will continue to act as a Depy Comr, third grade, in the Sonthal Perghs.

Mr R H Renny, Asst Comr, third grade, Palamow, Lohardugga is Promtd, sub pro tem, to second grade of Asst Comrs, vice Mr L R Forbes.

Mr Renny will continue to act in first grade of Asst Comrs.

Baboo Hurro Kali Mookerjea, Depy Magte and Depy Colr, Khoolna, leave for fifteen days, from date he availed himself of it.

Police—24th June—Mr R L Ward, Offg Asst Supdt of Police, Chittagong Hill Tracts, leave for one month, from 30th July 1884.

30th June—Mr H C Clogstoun, Asst Supdt of Police Mymensingh, leave for six months, from 15th Augt 1884.

Jails—24th June—Mr J W Hanlon, Supdt of Jail Manufactures in Bengal, leave for three months, from date he may avail himself of it.

Mr H H Watson, Persl Asst to the Inspr-Genl of Jails to act as Supdt of Jail Manufactures in Bengal, during absence of Mr J W Hanlon.

Mr M S Emerson, Asst Supdt of Jails, Alipore, to act as Persl Asst to the Inspr-Genl of Jails, during absence on deputn of Mr H H Watson.

Registration—20 June—Munshi Abdur Rahman, Marriage Regtr of Phulbari, Dinagepore, is also to be Rural Sub-Regtr of that place, from 30 h April last, vice Baboo Prosunno Kumar Chakraverti.

Education—25th June—Baboo Syama Charan Dass, Secd Master, Midnapore College (class IV of the Sub-Educl Service,) temply to be Head Master of that institution vice Baboo Gunga Dhar Acharjea, transfd.

Opium—21st June—Mr R W Pyne, Probny Asst Sub-Depy Opium Agent, Behar Agency, leave for one month from 3rd inst.

24th June—Mr R Fraser, Asst Sub-Depy Opium Agent, Benares Agency, to be an Asst Sub-Depy Opium Agent in the Behar Agency.

Medical—25th June—Surg T R Macdonald held medl charge of the civil station of Lohardugga from 17 h March to 2nd April, 1884,

26th June—The following gentlemen to form a Committee for the management of the charitable dispensary at Patuakhally, in Backergunge.—

Baboo Apurva Krishna Sen, Third Munsif; Baboo Jogesh Chundra Sen, Rural Sub-Regtr; Baboo Gogen Chundra Mittra, Police Inspr; and Baboo Srinath Chatterjee, Sub-Divnl Head Clerk. Baboo Annada Chunder Sen, Baboo Jogobundu Dutt, Munsi Naimuddin, and Babu Rasik Lal Gosh, Pleaders. Baboo Kailas Chundra Sen, Baboo Prosanna Chandra Choudhry, Baboo Hari Doyal Gupta, and Baboo Chandra Nath Shome, Mookhtears.

28th June—Asst Surg Guru Nath Sen, a Superny at the Presidency, temply to have medical charge of the sub-divn of, and the dispensary at Ghattal, in Midnapore.

30th June—Surg D G Crawford, Offg Resident Physician, Medl College Hospital, Calcutta, to act as Resident Surg. of that hospital, during the absence, on deputn, of Surg. F S Peck.

Surg R Cobb, Civil Surg of Hazaribagh, leave for one month, from date he may avail himself of it.

Surg-Maj J Wilson, Offg Civil Surg, Lohardugga, to act as Civil Surg of Hazaribagh, during absence of Surg R Cobb.

Surg A W D Leahy, Offg Medl Officer, 33rd N I, Doranda to act temply, in addition to his own duties, as Civil Surg. of Lohardugga, vice Surg Maj J Wilson, on deputn.

Surg Maj L Cameron, Offg Civil Surg of Nuddea, to act as Civil Surg of Rajshahye, during absence of Surg Maj E C Bensley.

Surg R D Murray, Offg Civil Surg of Jessore, to act as Civil Surg of Nuddea, during absence on deputn of Surg Maj E A Birch.

Surg W Beatson, Offg Residt Surg, Medl College Hospital, Calcutta, to act as Civil Surg of Jessore, during absence of Surg D W D Comins,

Mr W Forsyth, Offg Civil Medl Officer, Tipperah, to be Medl Officer in charge of the Tirhoot State Railway.

Municipal—23rd June—The Lieut-Govr approves the election by the Comrs of the Jessore Municipality of Baboo Shital Nath Bose, Depy Magte and Depy Colr, to be their Vice-Chairman.

The Lieut-Govr approves the election by the Comrs of the Goberdanga Municipality, in 24-Perghs, of Baboo Bani Madhub Chatterjee to be their Vice-Chairman.

The Lieut Govr approves the re-election by the Comr of the Bussirhat Municipality, in 24-Perghs, of Baboo Jadu Nath Bose to be their Vice-Chairman.

25th June—Baboo Raj Kumar Bhuttacharjee, Civil Court Ameen, to be a Comr of the Rajpore Municipality, in 24-Perghs.

26th June—Baboo Lolita Mohun Singha to be a Comr of the Municipality of Bansberia, in Hooghly.

The Lieut-Govr approves the re-election by the Comrs of the above Municipality of Baboo Bhabendra Narain Nundy to be their Vice-Chairman.

Road Cess—23rd June—Mr A T Ricketts, Manager, Sunkerpore Ward's Estate, to be a member of the Dinagepore Dist Road Committee, vice Baboo Saroda Prosad Mullick

Advertisements.

WANTED.

A Head-Master for the Gya English School on a Salary of Rs. 60 per month rising to 80 by annual *increment of Rs. 5*

None but Graduates need apply to.

SYED KHAIRAT AHMED,
Secy. Scientific Society, Gya.

Gya
The 1st July 1884.

NOTIFICATION.

To be peremptorily sold pursuant to a decree and order of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction made in suit No. 41 of 1883, (wherein Surrut Chunder Mitter is plaintiff and Callypudo Chatterjee and Nogendronath Chatterjee are defendants) and dated respectively the 5th of April 1883, and the 22nd of May 1884, by the Registrar of the said Court in his sale-room at the said Court House on Saturday the 19th of July next at the hour of 12 o'clock at noon the under-mentioned properties.

Lot No. 1.—All that one storied brick-built tenanted house containing by estimation two cattahs and 10 chittacks of land more or less situate at and being No. 37 Nimtollah Street in the town of Calcutta and bounded on the North by the said Nimtollah Street, on the East by the stable house of the late Sibkissen Bonnerjee, on the West by the tenanted land of Doorgapersaud Ghose, and on the South by the premises No. 38 Nimtollah Street being the dwelling house of Nogendronath Chatterjee.

Lot No. 2.—All that two storied brick-built tenanted land or dwelling house containing by estimation six cattahs and 6 chittacks of land be the same a little more or less situate at and being No. 38 Nimtollah Street in the town of Calcutta and bounded on the North by the said premises No. 37 Nimtollah Street, on the East partly by the stable house of the late Sibkissen Bonnerjee and partly by the dwelling house of Gourmohun Bysack, on the West partly by the tenanted land of Doorgapersaud Ghose and partly by the dwelling houses of Daby Bysack and on the South partly by the dwelling houses of Daby Bysack and partly by the dwelling houses of Juggutdoollub Bysack and Gourmohun Bysack. The two parcels contain about 9 cattahs of land altogether.

The abstract of title and conditions of sale may be seen at the office of the Registrar of the High Court in its ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction or at the office of Mr. N. C. Bose, Attorney for the plaintiff, No. 8 old Post Office Street, on any day before the sale and will be produced at the sale.

N. C. Bose,
Plaintiff's Attorney,
H. C. Original Side,
the 13th June 1884.

(Sd.) R. BELCHAMBER,
Registrar.

NOTIFICATION.

To be peremptorily sold pursuant to a decree, and an order of the High Court of Judicature at Fort-William in Bengal in its Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction made in suit No. 645 of 1879, (wherein Hurrish Chunder Dey is Plaintiff and Sreemutty Doorgamoye Dabee is defendant), and dated respectively the 22nd of August 1883, and the 17th of March 1884, by the Registrar of the said Court on Saturday the 12th of July next at the hour of 12 o'clock at noon the following property—

All that upper-roomed brick-built messuage tenement and dwelling house No. 12 situate in Shambazar Street in Sootanooty Gram in the Town of Calcutta together with four cattahs and eight chittacks of rents paying land on which the same stands and bounded on the East by purchased dwelling house of Gopaul Nundun, on the South by the tenanted land of the late Rajah Radhakanto Deb and the Government Drain, on the West by the purchased family dwelling house of the late Muddoosoodun Nundun, and on the North by the footpath of the Government Road known as Shambazar Street.

The abstracts of title and conditions of sale may be seen at the office of the Registrar of High Court and at the office of Messrs. Swinhoe and Chunder Attorneys for the Plaintiff on any day before the sale and will be produced at the sale,

Messrs. Swinhoe & Chunder,
Plff's. Attorneys Calcutta,
High Court Original Jurisdiction, Registrar's Office,
The 9th of June 1884.

(Sd.) R. BELCHAMBER,
Registrar.

CALCUTTA AND SOUTH-EASTERN STATE RAILWAY.

Notice

The public are hereby informed that Changripota and Sangrampore flag stations on the 13th and 28th miles on the Diamond Harbor section of the Calcutta South Eastern State Railway, will be opened to traffic on and from 1st July 1884.

Calcutta
The June 1884.

R. G. MOOKERJEA.
Manager.

EASTERN SYSTEM OF STATE RAILWAYS.

Consequent upon the assumption by the Government of India of the administration of the Eastern Bengal Railway and the amalgamation therewith of the Poradah branch and of the Calcutta and South Eastern State Railway which have effect from this date, it is hereby notified for general information that, all communications which are intended for the head of this new railway administration, should be addressed to the Manager Bengal Eastern System of State Railways Sealdah. This system includes also the Bengal Central Railway.

Sealdah
Railway Station,
Dated 1st July 1884.

DE BOURBEL COL. R. E.
Manager *protem*
Bengal Eastern System of
State Railways.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, BENGAL IRRIGATION BRANCH.

Notice.

The under-mentioned Canals in Orissa which were closed for repairs, as per notice published at page 294 Part II of the "*Calcutta Gazette*" of the 5th March last, have been referred for traffic on the dates specified:

Kendrapara Canal	...	7th June 1884.
Gobri Canal	...	5th ,,
Taldundah Canal	...	10th ,,
High Level Canal Range I	...	19th ,,
,, ,, ,, II	...	15th ,,
,, ,, ,, III	...	10th ,,
Branch Canal to Bhudruck	...	10th ,,

(Sd.) G. F. E. S. NEILL, MAJOR M.S.C.,
Under Secretary.

Calcutta,
1st July 1884.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Audit and Examination of the Municipal Accounts for the year 1883-84 will be made under Suit 63 of Act IV (B.C) of 1876, at the office of the Commissioners from and after the 17th July 1884 and that a copy of the accounts to be audited and examined will be open during office hours for the inspection of all parties interested from and after the 10 idem.

R. TURBULL,
Secy. to the Corporation.

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Lot No. 3.—A Varnished Norfolk Cart.
Lot No. 4.—A French-Shaped Cee Spring Buggy.
Lot No. 5.—A light French Brougham.
Lot No. 6.—A Canoe Barouche.
Lot No. 7.—A four-blind Office Jaun.
Not No. 8.—A French Mail Phæton.
Lot No. 9.—A Prince Tandem Cart.
Lot No. 10.—A Demi Office Gharry.
Lot No. 11.—A Perth Cart.
Lot No. 12.—A French-Shaped Angular Barouche.
Lot No. 13.—A Canoe-Shaped Landau by Deschamps.
Lot No. 14.—A French-Shaped Cee Spring Buggy.
Lot No. 15.—A Angular-fronted Brougham.
Lot No. 16.—A Four-blind Brownberry.
Lot No. 17.—A Six-blind Brownberry.
Lot No. 18.—A Circular-fronted Brougham.
Lot No. 19.—A handsome Cab.
Lot No. 20.—A Stanhope Mail Phæton.

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বাবু কালীকৃষ্ট ঠাকুর তাঁহার কনিষ্ঠ পুত্র বাবু সৌতীন্দ্র মোহন ঠাকুরের কোন দেনার নিমিত্ত দায়ি নহেন বা হইবেন না। উক্ত বাবু সৌতিন্দ্র মোহন ঠাকুর রীতিমত এবং তাঁহার অবস্থানু যায়ি ভরন পোষণ ও প্রয়োজনীয় দ্রব্যাদি তাঁহার পিতার নিকট পাইতেছেন। বাবু কালিকৃষ্ট ঠাকুর সাধারণকে সতর্ক করিতেছেন যেন কেহ তাঁহার উক্ত পুত্রকে টাকা কর্জ্জ কিম্বা ধারে দ্রব্যাদি বিক্রয় না করেন। ইতি ১৪ই জুন সন ১৮৮৪ সাল।

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HIGH COURT.

RECEIVER'S OFFICE.

Sreemutty Monemohiney Dassee.

Vs.

Annodaprosad Dey and Ors.

Notice is hereby given that on Tuesday the 15th day of July next at the hour of 12 o'clock at noon the Receiver of the High Court will put up at his office for lease all the zemindaries Talooks premises and lands situate in Purgunnahs Baliah, Sabunge, Kasijorah, Kutubpore, Borrow, Balgare, Byrah and Ameerabad in the Districts Hooghly and Midnapore belonging to the estate of the late Ram Chunder Dey of Serampore in the Zillah of Hooghly on such term and conditions as may be ascertained on application to him.

The conditions of Lease and particulars of the properties to be leased can be seen at the Office of the said Receiver or at the Office of Babu Shamul Dhone Dutt, *Solicitor, High Court, No. 3. Hastings Street.*

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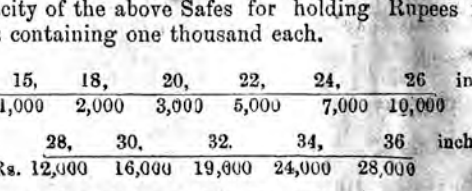

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All that Experience has proved Practicable and Prudent in Modern System of Life Assurance can be obtained with perfect safety,

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FIVE NEW AND IMPORTANT FEATURE.

Not granted by any other Company whatever:—

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ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR ASSURANCE OF Rs. 1,000 UNDER NEW SYSTEM.

Age.	30	35	40	45
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Premium ...	21 5 4	24 8 8	28 10 0	33 14 8

Lower Safe Rates than any other Office.

6. Company young, and therefore free from Old, Liabilities.
7. Premiums can be paid Yearly, Half Yearly Quarterly, Monthly, or for a Limited Number of Years.
8. CLAIMS PAID ONE MONTH AFTER PROOF OF DEATH.
9. Liberal Surrender Value of 35 per cent.
10. Policies in the Form of Promissory Notes.
11. Entire Direction in India.
12. The Most Economical Management
13. Preliminary Expenses Rs. 970-15-0 only.
14. Lapsed policies Revived without Fine.
15. Policy-holders can appoint their own Trustees, Auditors, or Consulting Actuary.
16. Medical Examinations arranged any where to sui assurers.
17. No Restriction on Travel.
18. Suicide does not cause Forfeiture of Policies after they are One Year in force.
19 Policies in favour of Wife or Children are by law protected from Demands of Creditors.
20. 80 per cent. of Premia to be invested in Trustee for Policy holders with the Official Trustee of Bombay.

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The Co-operative Pharmacy Company, "Limited," desire respectfully to intimate that they have opened a Pharmacy on a scale of magnitude and with a degree of minute attention to detail such as has not hitherto been attempted in the native quarter of the town.

Having the advantage of a large Capital, and making extensive purchases, the Company, in indenting, have been in a position to transact business on exceptionally favourable terms, and enabled to enter markets practically closed to the smaller buyers.

They are now prepared to execute orders for Drugs, Chemicals, Surgical Instruments and Appliances, General Sundaries, Photographic material and Patent Medicines at prices, quality considered, bearing favorable comparison with other large houses in Calcutta.

The Dispensing and Pharmacy Department is under the immediate supervision of the Manager (a European Chemists,) and is thoroughly stocked with the best and purest of medicines only, both official and non-official, and also those of the Continental and American Pharmacopœias. Fresh Consignments are received monthly.

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WARRANTED to cure pains of every description arising from whatever cause, on any part of the human frame. A certain cure for Pains in the Back, Lumbago, Pains in the Chest, Sore Throats, Coughs, Colds, Mumps, Tightness of the Chest, Bronchitis, Diptheria, Headache, Toothache, Neuralgia, Colic, Rheumatism, Paralysis, Pains in the Groins, Contracted Joints, Gout, Sciatica, Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Swellings, Old Sores, Ulcers, Piles, Ringworm, Pimples, and Eruptions on the Skin.

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The regular use of this powder is sure to cure all diseases of the gums, cures ulceration, prevents bleeding, sweetens the breath, perfectly cleanses the teeth of tartar and all other noxious matters and renders them pearl white.

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The regular use of this invaluable oil most certainly cures baldness and prevents the hair from falling off or turning prematurely grey. It cures diseases of the head and brain and strengthens weak and failing eyesight. It possesses a very sweet odour.

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Superior & Genuine Makaradhaja.

This is one of the most potent medicines of the Hindu Pharmacopœa, never fails to produce the most satisfactory results in cases of debility from whatever cause arising, seminal, constitutional or otherwise. It acts like a charm in typhus or typhoid fevers, chronic diarrhœa, habitual constipation, gleet, spermatorrhœa, female complaints after delivery, weakness of the brain from excessive mental labour, and in all complaints to which the persons of sedentary habits are especially subject.

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All the above preparations are perfectly innocuous and may be taken by persons of all sexes and ages with perfect safety.

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ধাত্রী

শ্রীমতী থাকমণি ঘোষ।

কর্ণওয়ালিস ষ্ট্রীট ২১০/১ নং বাটী হইতে ঠনঠনিয়ার চৌরাস্তার কিঞ্চিৎ দক্ষিণ কলেজ ফাষ্টলেন ৮ নং বাটীতে উঠিয়া গিয়াছেন।

কলিকাতা মেডিকেল কলেজ হাঁসপাতালের পরীক্ষোত্তীর্ণা।

ধাত্রী।

শ্রীমতী জগৎলক্ষ্মী ঘোষ

বাহির সিমলা, ২১০।১ কর্ণওয়ালিশ ষ্ট্রীট,

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HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF ROXBURGHE, K.

Vice-Presidents :

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HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF ABERCORN, K.G.

Authorised Capital	£3,000,000
Subscribed Capital	£2,000,000
Paid'up Capital	£500,000

LIFE ASSURANCE DEPARTMENT

Accumulated Funds irrespective of Capital and Reserves at 31st December 1881.

Life Assurance Fund	£3,112,590
Annuity Fund	£3,95,515

NOTE.—The Accumulated Funds of the Life Department are by Act of Parliament, free from any liability whatever for the Fire Department.

INDIAN BRANCH

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All sorts of Assurances are effected in this Office. Table of Annual premiums for a special number of years for the Insurance of Rs. 1000 to be paid at death. The policy continuing in force after the premiums have been exhausted.

Without profits.

Age next Birth-day	By 10 payments			By 15 payments			By 20 payments			Age next Birth-day
	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	
20	62	2	0	46	8	0	39	0	0	20
25	64	12	0	48	8	0	41	0	0	25
30	68	8	0	51	10	0	44	0	0	30
35	73	8	0	56	0	0	47	12	0	35
40	79	8	0	61	0	0	52	2	0	40
45	86	0	0	66	10	0	57	8	0	45

Endowment Insurance which is an effective way of making a retiring provision for mature and old age. Table of Annual premiums for Insurance of Rs. 1,000,

Without profits.

Age next Birth-day	Policy payable at death to his heirs if it happen sooner, or on the Anniversary of the day of the Insurance immediately before attaining.									Age next Birth-day
	Age 60			Age 50			Age 55			
	Rs.	As	P.	Rs.	As	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	
20	32	2	0	34	14	0	38	14	0	20
25	36	0	0	40	0	0	46	0	0	25
30	42	4	0	48	0	0	57	6	0	35
35	50	0	0	59	2	0	75	4	0	30

N.B.—Risks on Native Lives are accepted on special terms.

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Printed and published by WOOMESH CHUNDER NUNDI, *at the* HINDOO PATRIOT PRESS, No. 108, BARANUSSY GHOSE'S STREET, CALCUTTA.